

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE ECONOMIC LESSON OF THE COMMUNE.

What will be the effect of the Communist failure on the social elevation of the masses? When the passions justly aroused by last week's catastrophe have died away, the motives and objectives of an insurrection designed to reorganize society, and its ultimate effect on the real welfare of the masses, will form the chief subjects of interest connected with it. Those who are trying to make the Europe of the future more like what they would wish to see it, will have forced on them the question how far their aims are impeded or promoted by the civil war of Paris and its terrible tragedies. In the midst, therefore, of the hurry and excitement of the moment we should like to step aside for a little, and look at the permanent issues which underlie so much of the content. At first sight the prospect is somewhat disheartening. To take the very simplest view, it is impossible not to see that the destruction and waste of the last few months, and the disruption of business relations, will retard for years the production and accumulation of wealth upon which primarily the material welfare of the masses depends. Before wealth can be distributed, it must exist, and the problem of distributing an average amount of well-being among large industrial communities is not simplified, but the reverse, by a diminution of the aggregate means. Still more will the object in view be at least temporarily hindered by the aggravation of political and class animosities through the insurrection itself. We may quite expect at first a more jealous and grasping selfishness on the part of those who possess, at least in a country like France,—coming out in a rougher application of the rules of competition, and a more distant intercourse with the "inferiors" employed, and coming out in legislation in every kind of restrictive regulation to make capital and property secure, and guard those who possess against another irruption from below. These conditions of the problem of elevating the masses are in the highest degree unfavorable. For years, perhaps, it will be up-hill work to bring the old questions to the foreground, and it will certainly take some time before the recently existing vantage-ground of accumulating wealth to be distributed, and to employ laborers, is reacquired in France. But it is impossible not to see that this is only a superficial aspect of the question. The problem we have stated is not to be shelved by any catastrophe, or the blunders of the workmen themselves in aiming at a vague and shadowy ideal. If the mass of old societies are not to be destroyed, and if the progress of the masses is to be the result of their own efforts, the worst phenomena of a slave community are not to be reproduced in a society which consists of impoverished workmen and wealthy employers, then the economic questions which were at the bottom of the insurrection must be again and again taken up, however wide the true solution may be from the ideas and aims of the insurgents.

In reality we believe that the insurrection, notwithstanding the immediate loss to the cause of the masses involved in its defeat, will in the end accelerate, and, if statesmen are wise, ought to accelerate, the end desired. It is the nature of such events as we have just seen to emphasize the ideas associated with them, and give them a compelling power over men's minds most powerful in promoting their acceptance, or the study of the right means of opposing them, in spite of the prejudices they excite. The first French Revolution, with all its horrors, substituted a new society for the old; even the Revolution of 1848 left a trace of its peculiar ideas behind it, in the vast expenditure on public works which answered some of the objects of "national workshops," more recently we have seen how abortive attempts at insurrection in Ireland awakened men's minds to the urgency of measures which were, if anything, not desired by the insurgents, but were the only means possible for meeting the insurrection. In the same way the civil war of the last two months cannot but concentrate political thought on the vast discontent which bred it, and on the state of education among the masses which gave so much currency to Utopian delusions and aggravated the crimes of the closing scenes. It is of little use to say that the motive power is only vanishing—that in the nineteenth century, notwithstanding better wages and more comfort, the artisans have not got beyond the ideas which produced a Jack Cade rebellion. The phenomenon will not be got rid of by hard means, even if it deserves them, and the unstable equilibrium it creates will be a continual source of anxiety. And the actual history of the insurrection, though the insurgents and their allies have temporarily lost power and prestige, will certainly aggravate the discontent and danger. The misery resulting will be a fresh stimulus to passion, while there has been nothing like the failure of an experiment to make the Socialist doctrine unpopular with reflecting artisans. The Commune, they may say, never had a chance. It has to fight for dear life from the very beginning, and could not get beyond the organization camp. The partial socialist experiments that were tried, they may add, were so far not successful. The whole circumstances of Paris for many months were such as to necessitate a State organization for satisfying the ordinary wants of living, and the organization did not break down. Why not render permanent an arrangement which was possible under the stress of a siege, and which at least bestowed on the artisans of Paris a state of comfort which they had not before enjoyed? There is thus nothing in the history to create a distrust among working-men of the theories to which they have been prone. The spirit in which the insurrection has been suppressed, as all must recognize, will also aggravate the evil. They were hated, the artisans will say, with a perfect hatred because the bourgeoisie, the capitalists, the State pensionaries, the gentlemen were eager to get back to their money-getting and luxury, and would not even consider whether a more equal share for all at the banquet of life was not possible. We cannot but conceive, therefore, as most formidable during the next few years the state of mind among the artisan classes, not only in France itself, but by sympathy throughout the whole continent of Europe. The discontent which bred the insurrection will have been aggravated, and even apart from the interest which the insurrection itself will rouse, should concentrate the thoughts of politicians on the means of averting the calamities involved in the existence of such feelings. No such stimulus should be necessary, but its operation may still be beneficial. There are also one or two subordinate lessons, but still of great practical importance,

tought by the disasters of the Commune. One is the inability of attempting to educate the workmen by the enthusiastic advocacy of the hard principles of political economy. Science is, of course, passionate, and has no likes or dislikes, but the enthusiasm for the present economic system, which is not unnatural among theorists and the men who rule the workmen from above, has a gratifying effect, for very sufficient reasons, upon the pupils. What the theorist admires, and very justly, is the practical system with which wealth is created and distributed by a complicated and spontaneous machinery, by which millions of human beings are supported upon narrow room, the great majority in an advanced state of civilization compared with the state of much fewer numbers not very many centuries ago. The theorist, too, is apprehensive, and knows that any novel system, if it could ever be tried, will likely to break down altogether. He may justly say, too, that what the present system accomplishes is nothing to what its triumph would be were workmen themselves more careful—that they have the same in their own hands even now, and do not need to try any novel experiments. And such views are naturally echoed by successful individuals and classes. But the difficulty is that the pupils to whom this enthusiastic advocacy is applied are necessarily so placed as to feel the pinch of the failures where the system breaks down, and cannot be expected to take them so philosophically, even if they could hold the wider views as to the difficulty of any system which the theorist entertains. People who may be forced to starve by a new invention which destroys their means of living, or by a commercial crisis, cannot take the present system calmly, and must necessarily give exaggerated importance to these failures. No doubt, were they more careful, many of these failures would be mitigated; but the imperfections of human nature are a necessary condition of the problem, and because they are imperfect we cannot suppose that the artisans will be any the more content. The late insurrection, therefore, may be taken as a formidable protest against the merely scientific and philosophic way of treating the problems affecting the artisan classes. The causes of the discontent which lighted up so tremendous a conflagration cannot have been slight, and the easy and confident mode of refuting socialist fallacies must be definitely given up. It is significant enough that the explosion should occur in a country where the teaching of orthodox political economy is always given in its hardest form. French economists will hardly make any allowances at all. They have labored to demonstrate that the system of competition is so perfect as to leave no deficiencies to be supplemented, and they resent with scorn any notion of failure in its working.

A second lesson is the error of the excess of thrift, and jealousy of property-rights, which is the vice of French society. The enthusiastic advocacy of orthodox political economy driven to a form of all in all in the hands of a few, aggravated by the neatness of French logic. Now, whatever may be said for an economic system founded upon competition, it must be admitted to be quite possible for the moral evils of an unscrupulous use of it in all social relations to exceed the material advantages. A society in which there were no cordial relations between classes, no common pursuits, no willing contributions towards common aims, would really be a society full of intestine war, and it is to be feared both that French society has nearly reached this stage, and that it is a danger to all individual liberties, and in proportion to individual efforts, and not as an instrument of avarice or greed.

We conclude, then, that the result of the insurrection must be to give new life to the problem of the distribution of wealth—that statesmen must seek more earnestly than ever to cover the lamentable failures of the present economic system, whether they are due to defective education or to other causes. The various remedies possible may be undoubtedly combined. Legislation and the general efforts of society in a proper spirit should promote in the masses a disposition to receive the first lesson of political economy, which is the necessary imperfection of any system for so complex a task as the distribution of wealth among imperfect human beings. Nor can it be said that the expedients possible to statesmen for distributing some portion of the whole wealth of a community have been exhausted. None are equal singly or collectively to what prudent workmen could do for themselves, but they will help a little, and as workmen improve the aggregate result in a country of increasing wealth may be great. Amongst other means which might be suggested, there is the regulation for the common benefit of natural and artificial monopolies, which has certainly not yet been carried in any community to a tolerable degree of perfection. It would hardly be possible to over-estimate, for instance, the amount of comfort which would be conferred on the citizens of crowded towns by the improved regulation of the monopolies of soil, water, light, and locomotion. Things which the poor must now purchase dearly on account of defective regulation might be almost as free as air, and a common property which is neglected might be appropriated to the necessary expenditure of the community. Again, while private property remains the rule, a certain class property which cannot be removed from the country, which possesses an increasing monopoly value, may well be the subject of restrictions as to possession and inheritance which would secure to the community generally a portion of that value. In a country of increasing wealth, the common estate should, in fact, be susceptible of almost indefinite increase, and become the means of adding to the enjoyment and comfort of every individual it contains. At present nations are so indebted, that to talk of national property, or a surplus of such property, is absurd, but the astonishing rate at which wealth now increases must make us look forward to a change in the condition of the principal nations. Even as it is, they possess properties which have little salable value, but are of service to the community, and such properties may at least be increased. It is less important, however, to point out particular expedients, than to show their possibility. Statesmen will have no excuse in the conditions of society, or in the want of means, for neglecting the problems thrust upon them.

FOR BUSINESS WOMEN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A number of statements have been recently sent to us which exhibit the difficulties which women, especially if at all young or good-looking, encounter in the cities when trying to earn their living by any business that brings them into contact with men. We are told that respectable ladies who have gone out to solicit advertisements have been obliged to give up the work, having been so frequently insulted, even by merchants and professional men of high standing. One young lady has found her bright, sparkling eyes dimmed, from constantly drawing towards her improper advances. "Her experience leads her to suppose that men think any woman of her class likely to be lacking in morality. She once lost all control of herself, and slapped a man's face before all of his clerks for making an indecent proposal to her." A member of Sorosis (or rather her husband) complains that she is "constantly in receipt of letters, sometimes signed, containing the most infamous proposals." Another lady was in the habit of sending her little girl to newspaper offices with Miss M., until the child was grossly insulted in the office of a morning daily journal. And so the list goes on.

We have no reason to doubt the truth of these statements, but, knowing nothing of the details and peculiar circumstances, we do not feel inclined to base any opinion upon them. Certainly not that which they would at first suggest, that men, as we ordinarily meet them, are so bestial in their habits and inclinations that a pure woman absolutely cannot come in contact with them without danger of outrage. We prefer to decide the question of the practicability of these outdoor kinds of work for modest women by the simple rules which govern human nature rather than by these few exceptional cases. Here are the facts: There is now in New York an unprecedented amount of vice. Lewdness is not confined to brothels; the taint, or at least the apparent signs of it, can be detected in every class of society. It is not to be denied that many men, modest and refined in manner while with their wives and their associates, are gross enough when in contact with this other lower class; and are just now doubly suspicious and watchful of their presence in unlikely places. Nor is it to be denied that a large class of educated women in this and other cities are driven to a choice between unusual modes of bread-getting or starvation. Now are the characters of such women in any danger of being mistaken by these men, simply because of their occupation? We answer promptly, No. There are exceptions, as we have just been told. But the rule is almost absolute that a pure woman, provided always that her dignity and quiet manner express her purity, needs no lion to protect her, wherever she may go. The old fable of Uua has not lost its truth to-day. Counting-rooms and offices in New York are surely not peopled by more brutal ruffians than the dens of Newgate, through which Elizabeth Fry passed alone and unaided. We have seen a young, attractive girl employed as painter in a japanning factory with three hundred workmen, from whom she received the respect due to a queen. The danger of evil which women do run, however, in these occupations, is that which they do to themselves. It is quite possible for a middle-aged woman to pursue them without alteration in her former habits of thought or manners; but every rational man will agree with us that no child of twelve or young girl of eighteen could spend her daily life in hawking about advertisements for Miss F., from shop to shop, and retain the delicate and womanly graces which a home life would have given her. Uua herself would have grown pert and brazen in such an ordeal. The graces and tenderness of manner which make a young girl enchanting by her father's hearth would be out of place in a dozen successive offices; arch epigram, fine coquetry, pleading softness, befit her there, as glowing colors and mellow song do the bird in spring, but when exhibited, however unconsciously, to dapper young clerks and portly merchants on Change, would soon be named, and deserve to be named, by grosser terms.

"Are women then to starve?" we are asked. By no means. The *Tribune* broke ground upon this subject twenty years ago, demanding new and wider careers in which women could find bodily and mental food. It occupies precisely the same position now, only requiring of them that they shall meet their difficulties with ordinary common sense instead of rhodomontade of sentiment, and that in order to get bread they shall not needlessly throw away the modesty and gentleness wherein lies their chief strength. Common sense suggests that, as it is not likely nor desirable that a young girl going out as an advertising agent would deposit her hair in the gravely of a woman of forty, such dangerous situations be left for the older women. There are other ways, which we have pointed out time and again, by which a young woman can support herself and live secluded and secure, not only chaste, but in modest manner. Innumerable hand-crafts, designing, nursing the sick, the higher kinds of domestic service which require as much culture and are quite as respectable as "advertising," are all practicable in the city. Outside of it, the same modes of money-getting are attainable, added to horticulture in all its branches. There, too, there is no danger of lambs or orphans.

THE MISTAKE OF THE SOUTH.

From the N. Y. Times.

The tenor of the discussion by the press throughout the country of the "new departure" declared by the late Mr. Vallandigham and his followers, indicates pretty conclusively that if the new movement is to be insisted on, it will result in a hopeless division of the Democratic party. The few disaffected Republicans, who, it was expected, would hasten to join the Democratic ranks the moment they saw them raise the Republican standard, do not display that alacrity which was anticipated, while, on the other hand, a large section of the Democratic party, comprising nearly all of its sincere and honest adherents, is disposed to ask itself the plain and sensible question:—"If we are to adopt Republican principles, why not openly join the Republican party?" Or, as a Kentucky paper puts it:—"If Northern Democrats are going, for the sake of individual success, to endorse all the radicals have done, and to come on their platform for the sake of getting Northern votes, it might be better for the Southern Democrats to make their bargains with the radicals themselves, and obtain all the benefits to be derived therefrom." A declaration like this brings into prominence the very grave mistake which, we apprehend, the leading men of the South will one day see, if they do not already see, was made by them in the course they pursued at the close of the Rebellion. Admitting, as they generally did, that the cause for which they fought was irrevocably lost, that the doctrine of secession had been settled ad-

versely and forever, that the institution of slavery was dead, and that they were glad of it—why should they not have frankly accepted the situation, conformed themselves to the new order of things, and sought political alliance with the party, foes though they had lately been, which represented the almost unanimous sentiment of the North, rather than with the feeble minority known as the Democratic party, which, although professing to be their friends, had proved treacherous to them in the hour of need? Had they done this, every Southern State would years ago have had entire and undisturbed control of its own affairs, universal amnesty would have been proclaimed, and the South would to-day be in the enjoyment of a greater degree of unity, social order, prosperity, and happiness than existed at any time previous to the war. In spite of the deep and, for the time being, revengeful feeling excited by the assassination of President Lincoln, the Southern people never had friends truer or more magnanimous than were the victors at the close of the war. The entire North was willing and anxious to overlook the past, and to unite with the South in healing the wounds of the strife, and in promoting the mutual prosperity and glory of the country. Northern capital and Northern energy stood ready to enter upon Southern fields, with immigration following in their train, to introduce new industries, restore the waste places, develop the resources, and enhance the wealth of the South; but they were coldly received, socially ostracized, in many cases actually mobbed and killed, and were finally compelled to abandon the country altogether as a practical field for business enterprise or personal comfort. Meanwhile the leading and influential men of the South settled themselves beside their shattered household gods, and in morose and sullen pride bewailed their reverse of fortune, and refused to take any part either in the political or industrial work demanded by the new order of things. They permitted, and in many cases countenanced, the formation of roving bands of miscreants and cut-throats, under the name of Ku-klux, who scourged the country, inflicting Rebel vengeance upon inoffensive Union men, murdering negroes, and creating a general reign of terror throughout the country. All this time their professed friends of the North—the cowardly and sneaking Democratic party, that had originally encouraged the Rebellion by promising aid which it never rendered—applauded them in this continuing the fight after the war was over, assured them that all the "radical" measures for reconstructing the Government were unconstitutional, null, and void, and led them to hope that the time would soon come when they could return to power under the "Constitution as it was," with all their old institutions intact, including, if they wished it, negro slavery.

Thus deceived andajoled, the South has dragged along nearly six years—which would more than have sufficed, under other auspices, to restore it to its ante-war prosperity—and now what do we see? This same Democratic party has the unspeakable effrontery to present the South with a platform stolen almost bodily from the Republicans—with the most odious, "radical" planks firmly fastened therein—and to ask the Southern people to accept it, and to help them to make it the medium of crawling into power. Well may they answer, as many of them do, that it would be better for the Southern Democrats to make their bargains with the radicals themselves, and obtain all the benefits to be derived therefrom. The South will one day discover what a chivalrous people, as they claim to be, ought to have discovered long ago that it is much safer, after a battle, to entrust yourself to an open and manly foe by whom you have been vanquished, than to seek an alliance with the treacherous friend who first urged you into the fight and then refrained from offering any assistance until it was all over.

JUNIUS.

From the N. Y. World.

Again is interest in this old subject revived, and we break the continuity of our relatively mild political incalculations of men around us by a reference to this most virulent of party controversialists. Let any one who is shocked by the acrimony of to-day's discussions read a letter of "Junius" to the Duke of Grafton or Lord Mansfield, and he will be content with the present evil, shocking though it be. The most recent development of this mystery, while it does not absolutely decide the authorship, makes a long step towards it, and settles it we think forever that Sir Philip Francis—to use the new word coined in this very controversy—was the handwriter. It is the elaborate work—a huge and expensive quarto profusely illustrated by the Hon. Edward Twissleton, devoted specially, indeed exclusively, to the question of handwriting. There is a review of this book in the *London Quarterly* for April, but no one can measure the importance of this contribution to Junianism who does not examine the work itself. It well repays study. Not only is it of special interest on this literary problem, but as an exposition of scientific result—for the scrutiny of autographs, genuine and forged, natural and disguised, is a practical science—is of great value. It should form part of every lawyer's library. When we recall such cases as have occurred not only in Great Britain, but in this country, such as the prosecution of Dr. Webster, and a recent dispute with New York, we at once appreciate the importance of these inquiries when thoroughly and scientifically made.

No one can read this volume without being satisfied beyond all peradventure that the actual writer of the Junius letters was not Lady Temple or Lord George Sackville, but was Sir Philip Francis. There is a marvelous resemblance between the general character, as shown in the fac-similes, of Lady Temple's writing and the "Junius" feigned hand, but that yields to the adverse detailed proof which appears here. Lord Sackville clearly was not the handwriter. Among the vast mass of details in favor of Francis none is more impressive than that exhibited in the corrected proofs. The proof-sheets were sent by Woodfall to his unknown contributor with the dates in blank. He appears at first to have filled them up in his natural hand, then to have carefully erased them and resorted to the feigned hand. In one instance only, "29 July, 1769," did he forget to do so, and that date is beyond all question in Francis' hand. Not content with this, the experts have gone behind the oblique work and under it everywhere is the Francis autograph. Then, too, when Francis was away from London, falling in love with a pretty woman at Bath to whom he wished to send anonymously some complimentary verses, he forgot his town precaution and wrote a note with the poetry in the Junian writing. Mr. Twissleton's volume is the most remarkable specimen of conclusive cumulative proof we ever remember to have seen. It is interesting, too, in one instance, in an American point of view. In one of what are

known as the "World Essays," published long before this Twissleton work reached this country, this passage occurs:—"If Sir Philip Francis be Junius, then has Junius a sort of American relation such as I like to evolve. In one of the graveyards of a sister city (Philadelphia) is a stone bearing the name of Tench Francis, a first cousin of Sir Philip, and for years Recorder of Philadelphia. There and in Rhode Island, where one was Governor and Senator, are his honored descendants. The name of Tighman, distinguished at the bar, on the bench, and in the military service of our ancient and classic times, is that of one branch of the Francis family. One Tighman was Washington's dear friend and confidential aid, and it may be that from some hidden depository on this side of the Atlantic—for Sir Philip corresponded freely with his American kinsfolk—may yet come some new light on this ancient puzzle.

This conjecture has been verified, in fact was verified, without the knowledge of the writer at the time it was made, and this volume contains very important proof of the identity of Junius and Francis derived from this very American source and the association of the Philadelphia Tighmans and Francises. Philip Francis being thus proved to be the handwriter of "Junius," what then? Does it follow as a matter of inevitable logic that he was "Junius"? We think not. Mr. Twissleton has a chapter to show by reasoning that Junius had no amanuensis, but it is not conclusive, though plausible. We can perfectly understand how a young clerk in the War Office, not over-scrupulous as to official fidelity, could be the co-between and the clerk of the great aid, in our judgment, veteran defamer, or even that he could be one of a conspiracy, each with his share of work allotted; but reading the early printed letters in January, 1769—so grand in their sustained rhetoric, so rich in the fruits of experience and observation—we cannot yet believe them to be the work of a man of but twenty-nine years of age. Nay, these very early letters contain internal evidence that Junius had no sympathy with youth. An anonymous argument has been somewhere made that Junius was a tall man because he always sneers at little people. By a young man, a man under thirty years would hardly speak of an elder like the Duke of Grafton as "a young man;" nor would he, as does Junius, writing secretly to the Earl of Chatham in 1768, call Lord Shelburne, who was born in 1737, and was therefore thirty-one, "a youth of no weight and with want of knowledge." We are not aware that this suggestion has been made before. If there were a combination of more than one, perhaps three—say Lord Temple, Lord George Sackville, or the Duke of Richmond (whose name has been recently brought forward), and Francis—we can reconcile all the contradictions and details and contradictions, and perfectly understand how dexterously each played his part and was bound to secrecy by common peril and the chance of common disgrace. Such, *valde quantum*, is our Junian theory.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ABSTRACT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESTNUT Street, at the close of business hours June 16, 1871.

Table with columns for RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, and CAPITAL. Includes items like Investments, Due from banks, Cash, Total, Capital, Surplus and profits, Deposits, Circulation, and Total Assets.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, President.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA FACULTY OF ARTS.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS OF THE JUNIOR, SOPHOMORE, and FRESHMAN classes will be held daily (except Saturdays), from June 9 to June 26, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The CORNER-STONE of the new College Building in West Philadelphia will be laid on the afternoon of THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 10 o'clock. BIDDING FOR ADMISSION TO THE COLLEGE classes will be examined in the GREEK and LATIN LANGUAGES on TUESDAY, June 27, at 11 o'clock, in the ENGLISH STUDIES and MATHEMATICS on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at half past 10 o'clock. THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT will take place on THURSDAY, June 29.

TO MY DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS.

Understanding that reports have been circulated that I have withdrawn my name from the canvass I hereby authorize my friends to assert that I will, under all circumstances, be a candidate before the Convention, for the Democratic nomination for PROTHONOTARY of the COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS, Fifth Ward.

SPECIAL NOTICE—CAMDEN AND DELAWARE RAILROAD LEASE.

AMBOY RAILROAD LEASE. STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD, DELAWARE AND RHODE ISLAND CANAL AND NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANS-PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, are invited to sign a consent to lease the works to the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, now ready at the offices of SAMUEL WELSH, Chairman.

D. M. ROBINSON, No. 318 S. Delaware avenue; GAW, BACON & CO., No. 315 Walnut street; THOMAS A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 Walnut st. HILL, NORTH, Third and Dock streets, June 18, 1871.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CAMDEN, N. J.

The ceremonies attending the laying of the corner-stone of the new church will take place THIS AFTERNOON, 2nd instant, at 5 o'clock, at the N. E. corner of FIFTH and PEARL Streets.

Addresses will be made by the pastor, Rev. V. D. Reed, D. D., Rev. Hertz Jones, D. D., Rev. Joseph Allison, LL. D., and Rev. Matthew Newkirk. The friends and contributors to this enterprise in this city are cordially invited to be present. 6 21 71

THE PHILADELPHIA WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the capital stock of the Company, ready of United States tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871. A. HORNER, Secretary.

J. & L. BARRICK'S LEGITIMATE Tailoring Establishment.

No. 41 S. TENTH Street, where you can get the best suit for the least money. Where, furnishing your own material you can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand which is sold at a low price, and to sell the same at rates not to be excelled is our highest ambition. 6 21 71

HARPER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE.

Never Fades or Washes Out, will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or mustaches to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 2 25 71

DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21, ELVENTH Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Cousty's East End Grocery.

EXTRA QUALITY SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES by the barrel, keg, or gallon. LONDON BROWN SPOUT AND SCOTCH ALER by the case or dozen.

Goods delivered free of charge to Germantown, Chestnut Hill, West Philadelphia, and Camden. Orders solicited at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St., 3rd street Below Chestnut, West Side.

SPANISH OLIVES,

EXTRA FINE QUALITY, for sale by the gallon, by

JAMES R. WEBB,

S. E. CORNER OF 430 Chestnut WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

FINE TEAS, COFFEES,

CANTON CHINA, CHINESE AND JAPANESE FANCY GOODS,

FRANCIS BOND,

61 1st street No. 139 South EIGHTH Street.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.

ALBERT O. ROBERTS, Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

STEAM

FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

SANBORN'S PATENT

Burglar-Proof Safes,

Of Welded Steel and Iron,

MADE BY

AMERICAN

STEAM SAFE CO.

No. 32 S. FOURTH St.

E. W. THOMAS, 31 1st street

INSURANCE.

INSURE IN AN OLD

Purely Mutual

HOME COMPANY.

NO STOCKHOLDERS TO RECEIVE LARGE DIVIDENDS.

INCORPORATED IN 1847.

THE PENN MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company

No. 921 CHESTNUT STREET.

Accumulated Fund, nearly \$4,000,000

Receipts for 1870, \$1,350,000

Principal Features—Small expenses, absolute security, large Return Premiums, Prompt payment of Losses, and liberality to the insured.

SAMUEL C. BURY, President.

SAMUEL R. STOKES, Vice-President.

JOHN W. BORNOR, A. V. P. and Actuary.

H. S. STEPHENS, Secretary.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

No. 41 S. FOURTH STREET.

Steam and Hot-water Heating, Gold's Patent Cast Iron Apparatus.

Architects, Builders and others desiring building heated with steam or hot water should not fail to examine this apparatus, which is superior to all the imitations offered for sale. Our cast-iron Radiators are adapted to high as well as low-pressure steam. Steam-fitting in all its branches done at the shortest notice. Particular attention paid to ventilation. B. M. FELT-WELL, Superintendent.

WOOD'S AMERICAN KITCHENER,

on the European principle, of neat and durable construction, suitable for public institutions, hotels, and private residences, having powerful water-backs, and its cooking and baking qualities cannot be surpassed.

WOOD'S PARIS RANGE,

of a new and beautiful design, a superior Cooking and Baking Range, and the best construction for heating purposes yet offered for sale. Sole Agents for the sale of

GRIFITH'S PATENT

ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATORS,

for ventilation, and a sure cure for smoky chimneys.

BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATERS.

The latest improvements, and the best in the market.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

5 6 1st street No. 41 S. FOURTH St.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,

No. 1136 RIDGE AVENUE.

FOUNTAINS, VASES,

STATUARY, RAILINGS,

IRON STAIRS, LAMP POSTS,

STABLE FITTINGS, WIRE WORK,

HYATT'S

PATENT SIDEWALK AND VAULT LIGHTS,

Made by Brown Brothers, Chicago. (6 15 71)

WILSON'S

CARPET CLEANING

ESTABLISHMENT, 41 2nd No. 611 South SEVENTEENTH Street.